BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814. [NUMBER 1164.

It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others of whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, NOV. 17, 1814.

IN conformity with the 16th Clause of the Advertiſement of the 31ſt Auguſt 1810, containing the Conditions of a Six per Cent Loan, opened by this Government, Notice is hereby given, that all the Outſtanding Promiſſory Notes of this Government, bearing date 1ſt January 1811, and ſtanding on the General Regiſter of the Debt of this Presidency, from No. 16,001 to No. 17,240, will be diſcharged at the General Treasury at the Presidency, on or after the 2d of February next, on which day the Notes in queſtion will ceaſe to bear Interest.

Publiſhed by Order of His Excellency The Vice President in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
BOMBAY CASTLE, Sec. to Govt.
9TH DECEMBER 1814.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 23, NOV. 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Promiſſory Notes of this Government from No. 17,241 to No. 17,300 of 1810-11 bearing date the 1ſt April 1811, and compoſing a part of the Eight per Cent Loan which was opened by the Government of Bombay on the 30th of June 1810, will be diſcharged in Caſh at the General Treaſury, at the Preſidency, on or after the 9th of February next, on which day the Notes in queſtion will ceaſe to bear Intereſt

Publiſhed by Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER,
Sec. to Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16th December 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Marine Board, will, on Friday the 23d day of the month of December Inſtant, receive Sealed Tenders for the Supply of Northern Curved Timbers, of the beſt quality, adapted for the undermentioned purposes, viz.

Riſing Floors and Futtocks for a 74 Gun Ship about - -	75 in No.
Ditto Ditto for a 1,300 Ton Ship about - - -	175 in No.
Ditto Ditto for a Brig and Brigantine about -	175 in No.

The Tenders must ſpecify the rates per Cuz of each deſcription, the times propoſed for delivery, and the proportion of Floors, and Futtocks, for each Claſs of Veſſels, to be ſupplied, conformably to Samples, that may be ſeen on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed unleſs the party be ready to answer, when called for.

By Order of the Marine Board.
R. MORGAN,
Sec. Mar. Board.

BOMBAY
MAR. BOARD OFFICE,
16th December 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ઇંગ્લીશ આપીએંચજે .

મરીન બોરડ ધ્રુકરવારને દીને તારીખ ૨૩ મી દીજેમબર આએ મહીનાની એ ઓફીર કીધેલાં પરપોજલ લેશે બાબત એજે ગુજરાતની તરફનો લાકડાંન છઆર કીધેલાં નીચે લખેલા ફાંમને શા૩ તેફની વીગત એજે *

- વાંકાણનાં તલીઆંને તથા ૫૮ફને ૧૧૩ જે ૭૪ તોપનાં વાંકાણને ફાંમ આવે તેવાં લાકડાં નંમબર ૭૫ ને આશરે જોફએ *

એ મુજબ વાંકાણ ટણ ૧૩૦૦ નાંને જોફએ લાકડાંના ૧૭૫ ને આશરે *

એ મુજબ બરીગ છઆને બોટને જોફએ લાકડાંના ૧૭૫ ને આશરે *

તે પરપોજલ મધે લાકડાંનો ભાવ ગજ પરમાંણ લખે જાત જાતનો જુદો જુદો લખે તથા તે મધે લખેજે ફટલી મુદતમો લાકડાં ફવાલે ફરે જે જાતનાં વાંકાણો લખાંફે તે મુજબ બીજુ એજે એ લાકડાંનાં નમુનાં મરીન બોરડની ફાસીશ મધે પુછઆથી દેખાડશે *

જે ઘણી પરપોજલ આપ્રશે ને તે ઘણી વખત ઉપર ફાક આરશે ને ફાજર નડી ફશે તેનાં પરપોજલની ખબર લેશે નડી તા ૧૬ મી દીજમબર ૧૮૧૪

FOURTH.

Calcutta Laudable Society,

THE object of the inſtitution of the Laudable Society, is to provide a Fund for the inſurance of lives, whereby individuals may ſecure a proviſion to their families after their death, or creditors may guard themſelves againſt loſs in the event of the deceaſe of their debtors.

The Laudable Society differs from an Office for the Inſurance of Lives (as ſuch Offices have been generally conſtituted in European countries,) in that the *whole* funds of the Society accumulate for the benefit of the inſured and of them alone, that no inſurer reaps a profit from the inſtitution, and that even the charges of management are regulated on ſo œconomical a ſcale, as ſcarcely to form a ſenſible burthen on the eſtabliſhment.

It differs both from a Life Inſurance Office & from moſt of thoſe public aſſociations into which certain orders of the community are frequently induced to enter for the purpoſe of providing a fund for the maintenance of their families after their death, in that it does not profeſs to inſure any ſpecific ſum of money or annuity to the repreſentatives of the deceaſed, but merely their proportion of ſuch Sum as its accumulated funds ſhall eventually yield. —This uncertainty however is entirely in favor of the inſured; for on the one hand, by the ultimate diviſion of the funds, he derives the utmoſt poſſible benefit which any Life Inſurance Office could afford him without a poſitive loſ to itſelf; while on the other hand, he is perfectly ſecured againſt that diſappointment, to which the Contributors to public Charitable Funds are not unfrequently liable, from the total failure of a Scheme founded on falſe or over ſanguine calculations. The Members of the Laudable Society have a certainty of benefiting to the *utmoſt* extent proportioned to their reſpective contributions, and neither more nor leſs.

The ſubſcriptions to the Laudable Society are portioned into certain ſhares. And, though the rules of the inſtitution do not warrant the preciſe ſum which each ſhare is to yield in caſe of a lapſe of the life ſubſcribed on, a pretty accurate approximation to that ſum may be obtained from the experience of the preſent and former Societies. In the Third Claſs of the Second Laudable Society, each ſhare yielded to the parties entitled to benefit by the ſeveral lapſes, a ſum of Sa. Rs. 19,012 at the cloſe of the Society, in addition to the regulated advance of Sa. Rs. 4,000 at the time of the lapſe, or in all Sa. Rs. 14,012. From the preſent ſtate of the funds of the Third Laudable Society, there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that they will be much leſs productive, notwithſtanding the reduction of the rate of Intereſt on Government Securities. It is conceived therefore, that according to the Scheme now propoſed for the Fourth Laudable Society, the eventual produce of each ſhare on lives lapſing during the continuance of the Society, can hardly fall ſhort of Sa. Rs. 10,000, and may not improbably exceed Sa. Rs. 13,000.

It is intended, that the Fourth Laudable Society ſhall commence on the 1ſt of January 1815, or one year prior to the cloſe of the Society now exiſting. The following is an abſtract of the Regulations; viz.

Art. 1.—The Fund is to be portioned into ſhares; and an individual may ſubſcribe for a certain number of ſhares either on his or her own life, or on the life of another. In the former caſe, the eſtate of the deceaſed, or ſuch perſon or perſons as he or ſhe may by will or aſſignment have appointed, ſhall benefit in the event of a lapſe; in the latter, the perſon ſubſcribing or ſuch other perſon or perſons for whoſe behoof he may have declared the ſubſcription to be, or to whom he may have transfered the ſame according to the form hereafter preſcribed, ſhall benefit to the extent of the ſhares ſubſcribed for.

Art. 2.—The party ſubſcribing and not the party whoſe life is ſubſcribed on, ſhall be conſidered a Member, and have a voice in the concerns of the Society. Copartners or other bodies holding ſhares jointly, muſt vote collectively or by deputation.

Art. 3.—The principle of this Society, is the equal diviſion of its funds among the parties entitled to benefit by lapſes, according to the number of ſhares reſpectively held by them.

Art. 4.—The Society is to commence on the 1ſt January 1813, and cloſe on the 31ſt December 1821.

Art. 5.—Not more than 10 ſhares can be ſubſcribed for on any one life.

Art. 6.—Subſcriptions will be admitted for Half or Quarter ſhares.

Art. 7.—The following are the half-yearly rates of ſubſcription, to be paid according to the ages of the parties at the time of admiſſion; viz.

On the Life of a Person.

From the Age of.	For a whole ſhare.	Half ſhare.	Quarter ſhare.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs	Sa. Rs.
3 to 25	100	50	25
25 to 30	100	55	28
30 to 35	120	60	30
35 to 40	140	70	35
40 to 45	160	80	40
45 to 50	190	95	48
50 to 55	225	113	57
55 to 60	270	135	68
60 to 65	350	175	88
65 to 70	582	291	146

Art. 8.—Perſons entering the Society before the 30th June 1815, ſhall pay on admiſſion their full ſubſcription in advance for that year, computing the ſame from the date of admiſſion to the 1ſt January 1816, and paying for any number of days leſs than a month, one whole month's ſubſcription. The ſubſequent half-yearly ſubſcriptions ſhall be payable on the 1ſt January and 1ſt July in each year, commencing with the 1ſt January 1816.

Art. 9.—Perſons admitted after the 30th June 1815, ſhall pay their proportion of the current half-yearly ſubſcription, to be calculated from the 1ſt day of the month of their admiſſion until the next following period of payment, and ſhall moreover pay a premium of admiſſion, to be regulated according to the age of the party whoſe life is ſubſcribed on, and to the year of the Society during which the ſubſcription is made, agreably to the following Table of Premiums for whole ſhares.

Premiums of Admiſſion.

Ages. From.	2d Half 1st Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.	7th Year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 to 25	25 0	72 0	84 0	80 0	64 0	32 0
25 to 30	27 8	79 4	92 7	88 0	70 7	35 5
30 to 35	30 0	86 7	100 13	96 0	76 13	38 7
35 to 40	35 0	100 13	117 10	112 0	89 10	44 13
40 to 45	40 0	115 4	134 7	128 0	102 7	51 4
45 to 50	47 8	136 18	159 10	152 0	121 10	60 13
50 to 55	56 4	162 0	189 0	180 0	144 0	72 0
55 to 60	67 8	194 7	226 13	216 0	172 13	86 7
60 to 65	135 0	252 0	294 0	280 0	224 0	112 0
65 to 70	175 0	252 0	294 0	280 0	224 0	112 0
	291 1	499 1	486 10	465 10	372 0	186 4

Art. 10.—Members of the Third Laudable Society, who may apply to transfer their Subſcriptions to the Fourth, within one Month after the expiration of the former, (which takes place on the 31ſt December 1815,) ſhall be exempted

from Premium, but shall pay the full year's subscription in advance for 1816, with Interest on the same for one year at the rate of 6 per Cent.

Art. 11.—The current business of the Society shall be managed by five Directors residing in Calcutta; the concurrent opinion of three of whom shall be decisive on all matters not at variance with the Regulations; which can be altered only by a Majority of the Members in Bengal. No question shall be proposed to the Members, without the concurrence of all the Directors. Vacancies in the Direction shall be filled by the choice of a Majority of the Members in Calcutta, or by vote at a General Meeting.

Art. 12.—A stated annual meeting of the Directors shall be held for the adjustment of accounts; and no account passed at such meeting, shall be questioned afterwards, unless for some special Error to the amount of 500 Rs. or upwards.

Art. 13.—Members holding 10 Shares on one or more lives, shall have 3 votes for each life, those holding from 5 to 9 Shares 2 votes, and those holding less than 5 Shares, 1 vote on all questions relating to the concerns of the Society.

Art. 14.—Messrs Alexander and Co. shall be Secretaries and Treasurers, and shall receive an allowance of Sa. Rs. 200 per Month, in lieu of all charges (printing and law expences excepted)

Art. 15.—The Secretaries shall act in all cases according to the orders of the Directors.

Art. 16.—Applications for admission must be made by letter, accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a medical Gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the Shares are applied for agreably to the following forms; viz.

FORM OF LETTER, FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THEIR OWN LIVES.

(Place and Date.)

TO

MESSRS. ALEXANDER & CO.
Secretaries to the
Fourth Laudable Society.

GENTLMEN;

I request to be admitted to hold Share in the Fourth Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my estate after my death, or of such other person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by will or assignment; for which purpose, the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

FORM OF LETTER, FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THE LIVES OF OTHES.

(Place and Date.)

TO

MESSRS. ALEXANDER & CO.
Secretaries to the
Fourth Laudable Society.

GENTLEMEN;

I Request to be admitted to hold,—Share in the Fourth Laudable Society, on the life of for the benefit of for which the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

Gentlemen,
Your
Obedient Servant

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

This is to certify, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is at this date free from any dangerous bodily complaint, and that, from my acquaintance with his constitution and general state of health, I consider him to be a good life.

Dated at
this Day of 18

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT OF HEALTH.

Insert name, place of abode & profession, at full length } I

do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the contents of the above Certificate, as they relate to my present State of health, are true; that I have had the Small or Cow Pox; and that my Age at this time does not exceed years and Months

Sworn before me, at
this day of 18

The above Affidavit must be sworn to before a magistrate, or before the principal civil or military officer of the station if there be no magistrate, and must be attested by his countersignature. If the party whose life is subscribed on be under 14 years of age, the affidavit must be executed by the parent, the guardian, the next of kin, or the person under whose protection he or she may be residing

Art. 17.—The Directors shall decide on all applications for admission and may reject them without assigning any reason.

Art. 18.—Certificates and Affidavits of the health of persons residing beyond the Seas, on whose lives it may be desired to transfer any subscription from the Third to the Fourth Laudable Society, shall be deemed sufficient if dated within one year of the time of application, in cases where the parties are residing on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope, and within six months, where on this side; it being left to the discretion of the Committee to reject such Certificate, should they have cause to suspect, that it has been unduly kept back, and is presented under a knowledge that the health of the party has in the mean while altered for the worse. In all other cases, it shall rest with the Committee to judge, whether the interval between the date of any Certificate and the time of its presentment be reasonable or otherwise. But in no case shall either the money be returned, or any benefit be allowed from the Subscription, in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the Certificate and that of admission.

Art. 19.—No Subscription shall entitle the party to benefit, until the life shall have been approved by the Directors, the first Subscription and Premium paid, and a Certificate of admission issued agreeably to the prescribed form.

Art. 20.—In the event of any Subscription after the first not being paid within one Month after it is due, the party becomes liable to a penalty of 2 per cent and to total forfeiture of his share or shares, if not paid within two months.

Art. 21.—Members shall always be at liberty to pay up their Subscription in advance, for any given period within the term of the Society's duration; and, in case of lapse, any part of such Subscription which may have been over paid shall be refunded, but without interest

Art. 22.—No benefit shall be derived by any Member or his representatives, from a casualty by suicide or the hands of justice.

Art. 23.—No subsequent increase of shares on any life shall be allowed, but on a fresh application, Certificate and Affidavit, and at a rate of Subscription corresponding with the age of the party at the time of such new application.

Art. 24.—A member may transfer his interest in any share or shares, by an endorsement on the Certificate of admission, the same being duly registered at the Office of the Society.

Art. 25.—As, after a sum exceeding Rupees 5,000 shall be collected, it shall be invested in Government Paper exceeding the amount of the sum lent, —All public Surities purchased, are to be especially endorsed to the Directors, and the interest only to be payable to the Secretaries.

Art. 26.—On satisfactory proof of a lapse, an advance shall be immediately made from the funds of the Society to the party or parties, entitled to benefit thereby, in the proportion of Rs. 4,000 to a full share; or, if the state of the funds will not allow of so large an immediate payment, then in such proportion as the Directors may deem proper, leaving the balance to be paid as soon as the funds will admit.

Art. 27.—Sums due to the Society by the holder of any share or shares on a lapsed life, shall be deducted from the advance.

Art. 28.—At the expiration of this Society, a new or Fifth Laudable Society shall be instituted, into which all shares on unexpired lives in this Society shall be transferable, without any renewed warranty of health, in consideration of a payment to be made to such new Society out of the Funds of the Fourth Laudable Society, equal to ten per Cent, on the principal amount in hand at the period of its close. Members so transferring their Shares, shall be liable to pay to the new Society, the rates of Subscription proportioned to the ages which they may have respectively attained on the 1st January 1822. And on payment of the usual first year's Subscription in advance, according to such rate, a Certificate of admission shall be issued as a matter of course—the party, however, being liable to the usual penalty of two per Cent, in case of the payment being delayed beyond one month, and to forfeiture of the priviledge of transfer, (except on a new application and warranty of health,) if delayed beyond two months.

Art. 29.—It is proposed to render the institution of the Laudable Society permanent, by establishing a new Society in succession to each Society as it expires, and arranging the transfer of the shares agreably to the above principle.

Art. 30.—The accounts of this Society shall be made up as soon after the 31st December 1821 as practicable, when the balance on hand, after reserving the sum necessary to cover unascertained lapses, shall be divided among the parties entitled to benefit by the lapses which may have occurred between the commencement and close of the Society in exact and equal proportion to the number of shares respectively held by them:

Art. 31.—Two years shall be allowed from the expiration of the Society, for proof of lapses beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and one year for proof of lapses to the Eastward of the Cape. After which periods respectively no claims on the Society shall be admitted: and a final division of the funds shall take place on the 31st December 1823

Art 32.—The following Gentlemen have this day been nominated Directors of the Fourth Laudable Society, viz. Alexander Colvin, George Cruttenden, John Palmer, John Williamson Fulton, and John Fullarton, Esquires.

CALCUTTA,
10th September, 1814.

N. B. Printed Copies of the Regulations of the Fourth Calcutta Laudable Society at full length, and also printed forms of application for Admission, and of the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of health, may be had on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, to Messrs. FORBES and Co. at Bombay, or to Messrs. ADRIAN DEFRIES and Co. at Madras.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY the 26th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE
ARSENAL,

SUNDRY Unserviceable Condemned ORDNANCE STORES, belonging to His Majesty or the Honorable Company, Lists whereof may be seen at this Office. The Lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold, at the risk and expence of the first purchaser.

W. SMITH,
Major of Artillery and Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY COMMISSARY'S OFFICE *14th December* 1814.

By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. Mil. Board.

BOMRAY MIL. BOARD OFFICE, 15th December 1814

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of MICHAEL RYAN late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Dragoons deceased.

LETTERS of Administration with the Testamentary Paper annexed, of the deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mrs. ANN RYAN, widow of the said deceased; all persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon, are requested to make the same known to the Administratrix without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 16th December 1814.

PROBATE of the Will or Testamentary Paper writing of HENRY RUDLAND late a Major in the Military-Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, having been committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mrs. GRACE RUDLAND, Widow of the said deceased, and the universal legatee therein named; all Persons indebted to the said Estate or having claims thereon are required to make the same known to the above named Executrix, without delay.

HUNGERFORD.
PROCTOR.

Bombay 16th December 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN conformity to the Articles of War Major WERGE of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons having taken charge of the Effects of the late Dr. YOUNG and Lieut. ASTLEY of the above Corps, any Persons having claims on the above Estates, are requested to send them in forthwith.

Ruttenpoor, 3d December 1814.

GEORGE HIGGS.

BEGS Leave respectfully to inform the Public, that he has reduced his charges to the following terms.

Horses at Livery per Month, Rs.	35 0 00
Physic	6 0 00
Docking	6 0 00
Trimming	2 0 00
Bleeding	3 0 00
Taking out the Lampers	3 0 00
Shoeing	2 2 00

And having reason to believe that his charges of Commission on the Sale and Purchase of Horses have not been sufficiently clearly defined, he begs to subjoin the following rates.

On the Sale, through his Agency, of all Horses the property of Individuals — 5 per Cent.

On the Purchase through do. of do. under orders to that effect — 5 per Cent.

On the Sale of Horses fresh imported from the Gulph, the Property of dealers the usual Commission of Seventeen Rupees from the Purchaser.

Bombay 17th December, 1814.

GEORGE HIGGS.

HAS for Private Sale an Elegant Bengal Built Phæton highly finished and runs extremely Light.

Bombay 17th December, 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE,
THIS DAY,
BY AUCTION,

VARIOUS Articles of Furniture,—a Bale of Europe Piece Goods of the newest fashions, consisting of Augabans plain, worked and flowered Muslins,—Mulmuls corded, and striped Dorias,—Lenoes &c.—a few Casks of Beer will be sold without reserve &c. &e.

Bombay, 17th December 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
IN MEADOW STREET,
On MONDAY next,

THE Effects of the late TOMAS DAY, Esq. consisting of Plate, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.—Also at 12 o'Clock will be sold, an elegant Double Barrel Gun, with Patent Elevation and Space Locks in a case complete, by JOSEPH MANTON. A Horse and Buggy, a Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle, a handsome Palankeen &c. &c. &c. Also on the same day will be sold the Wearing Apparel and other Effects of an Officer deceased.

Bombay, 17th December 1814.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public, that they have received by the Brig Cyclops from Madras, an Assortment of Punjum and Long Cloths, and a small quantity of very fine Masulapatam Snuff which they can recommend as being perfectly fresh and of superior quality, they have for Sale several Assortments of Europe articles imported per Indus, amongst which are a few Packages of Garden Seeds, in excellent preservation, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 17th December 1814.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that a Party of Sepoys under my Command, have been so fortunate as to kill a large Royal Tiger, which made its appearance in the vicinity of the Fort at Mahim this Morning, it is now in the Barrack and measures from the tip of his Nose to the Tail 9 feet, in height 4 feet, and in width 5 feet. As a circumstance of this nature has rarely occurred on the Island of Bombay, perhaps the following detail of the circumstances attending his destruction, may be acceptable to some of your Readers.

Having received information this Morning from the Police Purvoe, that a large Royal Tiger had made its appearance in an Oart or Garden in the neighbourhood of the Fort, a Party of one Jemahdaur, two Havildaurs, two Naiques and nine Sepoys, volunteered their services to go in quest of him, which they did accordingly; on arriving at the spot (not half a Mile distant from the Fort) he was pointed out to the Party couched under the Wall of an Oart. Two Musquets having been fired at him, he immediately sprang up and fled to an adjoining Oart, and when a few more Shots were discharged at him, he then made towards the rear of a House in another Oart, where he was wounded, first by a Havildaur and then by a Naique of the Party: from this place he took shelter in another Oart, where he received a third wound from a Musquet of one of the Sepoys, and was soon after brought down by a volley from the remainder of the Party, when the whole closed with him, and despatched him with their Bayonets: he also received a severe wound from the Jemahdaur's Sabre. It is but justice to state that the Party evinced the greatest degree of courage as well as spirit in destroying this ferocious animal, without injuring a single Inhabitant from the unarmed crowd, who could not be prevented from attending them. The Tiger it is conjectured swam over the Mahim River from the Island of Salsette and landed, it is said, near the Velaad between Mahim Village and Sion Fort.

I am

SIR,

Your most Obdt. Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

MAHIM FORT,
14th December 1814.

P. S. The Wife and Child of a Portuguese Inhabitant had been unfortunately wounded by the Tiger yesterday morning.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to send you an Original Letter from the late DR. FRANKLIN, which has not hitherto appeared in his works; And if you should consider it worthy of publication I shall be obliged by your giving it a place amongst your selections.

I am Sir

Your constant reader,

C.

Bombay, 15th December 1814.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

From Dr. Franklin to a Gentleman in New Jersey.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

DEAR SIR,

I recieved your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you encrease in strength. I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you; but, if it had, the only thanks I should desire, are, that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favours, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men I can therefore only return on their fellow men; and I can only shew my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think to deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more so the happiness of heaven. For my own parts, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide that he will never make me miserable; and that the affliction I may at any time suffer may tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I lessen it in any man, but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of charity, mercy, and public spirit, not holiday-keeping, sermon-hearing or reading, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise and good men, much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty: the hearing and reading sermons may be useful; but, if men rest in hearing and praying, as many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the hearers—the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that promised his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite. And those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, &c. though they never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted—when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement. But now-a-days we have scarcely a little parson who does not think it the duty of every man within his reach, to sit under his petty ministrations, and that whoever omits them offends God.—I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness;

Being your friend and servant,

B. FRANKLIN

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12, DECEMBER 1814.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

THE following promotions are ordered to take place in the Infantry on this Establishment, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant General McPherson, on the 2d Instant.

Infantry.

Brevet Major General and Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, William Williamson, to be Colonel of a Regiment, vice Macpherson deceased,—Date of Rank, 3d December 1814.

Senior Major Robert Webb, to be Lieutenant Colonel in succession to Williamson promoted,—ditto ditto ditto.

7th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. Cunningham to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Stephen Whitehill, to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. G. Hutchenson, to be Captain Lieut. and Ensign John Rankin to be Lieut. in succession to Webb promoted,—ditto ditto ditto.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1814.

Lieut. Alexander B. Campbell, Barrack Master in the Northern Division of Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to England on urgent private concerns.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

Having communicated (including the interesting document published in this day's paper) the principal contents of the Franckfort Journals received by the Prince of Wales; we are unable to add any materialintelligence to the stock already in the possession of our Readers; a considerable length of time has however elapsed without any direct communication from England to India, and though we are not aware that any Vessel is immediately expected at any of the Presidencies, we may reasonably hope, that some arrival will soon enable us not only to fill up the imperfections in our advices, between the sailing of the Indiamen on the 8th of June, and the latest overland account extending to the 14th of July, but to bring down our London news to a much later period. We know, that several subjects of great importance must have occupied the attention of the public at home during the months of July and August, and we certainly have no reason to expect that the effects of the late General Peace in Europe will, for a considerable time to come, divest our accounts from England of that interest, which the extraordinary circumstances of the last twenty years have so constantly created; we look, therefore, with no slight degree of curiosity and earnestness for our next advices, and shall be truly happy to be enabled to present them without much further delay.

On Thursday, His Majesty's Sloop Acorn Captain J. Prior, arrived from Muscat: this arrival has of course brought no news.

Our Readers will see under our head of Calcutta Intelligence, that the Indiamen which left England in company with the Indus and Tigris, arrived at that Presidency on the 22d of November. We have published a list of the Passengers to Calcutta as we are not aware that it has yet appeared.

We understand that the Extra Ships Indus and Tigris will leave Bombay about the end of this month, and that His Excellency Sir Samuel Hood has directed the Acorn to convoy these Vessels to Point de Gallé in the first instance, and in the event of there being no convoy there when they arrive, to proceed with them as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

A Letter from Cannanore dated the 1st instant, states that a Ship dismasted had been seen off that place, and that she very suddenly seemed to disappear, Colonel Forbes sent off Boats to see if they could discover any thing respecting the Vessel, but they returned unsuccessful: no signals of distress were made, and there were no vestiges of any wreck to be seen.

The Prince Borghese, cidevant Governor General of Piedmont, embarked It is said previous to his departure from that Government, effects to the value of 2 millions of Francs, on board a trantport, for the purpose of transporting them of Civita Vecchia; the ship set sail for her destined port, but unfortunately encountering hostile gales she was forced (lamentabile dictu,) into Porto Ferrajol no sooner did Buonaparte cast his prowling eyes upon her than he enquired from whence she came, to whom she belonged, and what her cargo was, and having satisfied himself in these respects he immediately pronounced it to be clear that she, of right, appertained to him, and might justly be considered as an indemnification for the dowry of his Sister, the Princess Borghese, whom her husband the Prince, had deserted!

A report was in circulation, yesterday, that the Doris Frigate on her late arrival in Madras Roads, the state of the weather not admitting of any communication, with the shore, by boats, telegraphed that the trade was stopped in China, but did not mention the cause.

Bombay Gazette.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain George Midford, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant C. F. Peile, Assistant Deputy Commissiary General.

Lieutenant Collis, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment.

Lieutenant Hawkes, 6th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.]—Assist. Surgeon G. Smyttan.

Captain Bromley Major of Brigade.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—At Belmont, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Captain James Sutherland, of the Surveyor General's Department, of a Son.

On Tuesday last the Lady of Captain Richard Morgan, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—At Surat, on the 3d instant after a short illness Brevet Major Henry Rudland Commanding the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. The writer of this Article cannot check the sigh of regret, arising from the melancholy annunciation of the premature death of this much lamented officer. He was highly respected for his intellectual capacity, integrity of heart and gentleman like manners.

As those who knew him best, must have loved him most, to his afflicted widow and Intimates, his loss is as irreparable, as his conjugal virtues and sense of friendship were exemplary.

On Tuesday last, at Major Wilson's Tents on the Esplanade, Captain James Allan, of the Bombay European Regiment. By the premature death of this excellent young man, the service has lost one of its most promising Officers, and society a valuable member. In him, to a disposition and manners the most mild and unassuming, were united a vigour of intellect, and a goodness of heart that insured him the respect and affection of all who knew him: to these qualities was joined that scrupulous and honorable principle in all his actions, which characterises the true Gentleman. his attachment to his profession was ardent, and he has fallen a victime to his zeal to be useful, having a few months since volunteered his Services with a Native Corps proceeding on service into Kuttywar, where alas, the only enemy he and his brave associates had to encounter was a pestilential climate. Still struggling with disease, he was loath to quit his post, till too late to save a life that would, had heaven so willed, have one day added lustre to his profession.

On the 13th Instant, in consequence of a fever caught while on service in Kattywar, Lieutenant George Boulderson, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry.—A Young man of the most honorable principles and amiable disposition, whose premature fate is sincerely regretted by all who had an opportunity of appreciating his great worth.

FROM THE FRANC FORT JOURNALS.

TREATY CONCLUDED AT PARIS THE 11TH APRIL 1814.

ART. 1ST His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself his successors and descendants as well as for all the members of his family, all right of Sovereignty and dominion over the French Empire, and the kingdom of Italy as also of every other Country.

2D. Their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Maria Louisa retain their titles and quality during their lives. The Mother, Sisters, Nephews and Nieces of the Emperor will equally retain wherever they may go, the titles of Princes or Princesses of his Family.

3D. The Island of Elba adopted by H. M. the Emperor as the place of his retreat, shall form during his life a separate principality which shall belong to him in full Sovereignty and property. There shall likewise be given to the Emperor Napoleon a revenue of two millions of francs, chargeable on the Pension Establishment of France of which one million will be revertible to the Empress.

4TH. All the Powers engage to use their influence with the Barbary Powers to respect the Flag and Territory of Elba, and in respect to its relations with those States, they shall be assimilated with these of France.

5TH. The Dutchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla shall be given in full property and Sovereignty to her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa. They shall descend to her Son and her Heirs in a direct line. The Prince her Son, will from this time bear the title of Prince of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla.

6TH. There shall be reserved in the Countries that the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself and his family, domains or revenues chargeable on the funds of France paying a net annual Sum of 2,500,000 Francs. These domains or rents shall belong in full property to be disposed of, as they may think proper to the Princes and Princesses of his Family and shall be paid to them so that each shall have the following proportion viz. to Madame, his Mother 300,000 Francs, to King Joseph and his Queen 50,000, to King Louis 200,000; to the Queen Hortensia and her children 300,000; to King Jerome and the Queen 500,000; to the Princess Eliza 300,000 and to the Princess Pauline 300,000. The Princes and Princesses of the Napoleon family shall besides retain their property moveables as well as real estates of whatsoever nature they may be which they possess by private titles and especially as private individuals on the pension Establishment of France or of Mount Napoleon at Milan.

7TH. The annual allowance of the Empress Josephine shall be reduced to 1000,000 in domains or in Drafts on the Pension List. She shall continue to enjoy all her Effects and private property and may dispose of them according to the Laws of France.

8TH. There shall be given to Prince Eugene, Vice Roy of Italy, a suitable Establishment out of France.

9TH. As to the Property which H. M. the Emperor Napoleon possesses in France whether in extraordinary domains or private Estates attached to the Crown, on the funds so placed by the Emperor Napoleon, whether on the Pension List or in the Bank of France, whether in stock, shares of Forests or in any other manner which H. M. abandons to the Crown, there shall be reserved a capital which shall not exceed 2000,000 to be employed in gratuities to persons which shall be signed by the Emperor Napoleon and which shall be discharged by the French Government.

10TH. All the Diamonds of the Crown shall remain to France.

11TH. The Emperor Napoleon shall cause to be returned to the Treasury, and other Public Chests all sums of money and other effects taken there from by his orders, with the exception of that issued from the Civil Department.

12TH. The debts of the Household of H. M. the Emperor Napoleon up to the date of the signature of the present Treaty shall be immediately discharged upon the arrears due by the public Treasury to the Civil List, agreeably to the estimate which shall be made by commissaries named for that purpose.

13TH. The bonds of Mount Napoleon whether due to French or Foreign Creditors shall be guaranteed without any change with regard to their Terms.

14TH. Necessary Escorts shall be given for the safety of H. M. the Empress. The Princes and Princesses, and of all persons who may wish to accompany them on their voyage or to establish themselves out of France, as also for the free passage of all the Equipages horses and effects which may belong to them. The allied powers in consequence will grant several officers and escorts.

15TH. The Imperial guards of France shall furnish a detachment of 12 or 1500 men of different descriptions of Corps to serve as an Escort as far as St. Tropes the place of Embarkation.

16TH. An armed Corvette and the necessary Transports for the Carriage of H. M. the Emperor Napoleon and his Suite shall be provided. The Corvette shall remain the Property of His Majesty.

17TH. H. M. the Emperor Napoleon may take with him, and keep as a guard 400 Volunteer Officers, non commissioned officers and Soldiers.

18TH. Every Frenchman who shall have followed H. M. the Emperor Napoleon or his family shall, unless they wish to lose the privileges of Frenchmen, return to France within three years, unless they shall be comprehended in the exceptions which the French Government reserves to itself the right of making beyond the expiration of that Term.

19TH. The Polish Troops of every description in the service of France shall be permitted to return to their own Country with their arms and baggage and in consideration of their honorable Services, the Officers, non Commissioned officers and soldiers shall retain the decorations which have been granted to them, and the Pensions attached to those Decorations.

20TH. The High Powers Guarantee the execution of the articles of the present Treaty; they engage to obtain the ratification of them by France.

21ST. The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratification exchanged at Paris in two days or sooner if possible.

Done at Paris this 11th, April 1814.

(Signed) CAULINCOURT,
Duke of Vicenza.
NEY. DUKE OF ELCHINGEN,
MACDONALD, DUKE of Tarentum.
PRINCE METTERNICH,
J. P. COUNT STADION,
ANDREW COUNT RASUMOFFSKI,
CHAS. ROBT. COUNT NESSELRODE.
CASTLEREAGH,
CHARLES AUGUSTE BARON HARDENBURG.

Having approved the above Treaty in all and each of its articles, we declare, that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and we promise that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which we have given these presents, signed with our Hands, countersigned and sealed with our Imperial seal.

Given at Fontainebleau 12th, April 1814.

NAPOLEON.
Minister and Secretary of State.
THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Calcutta Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 24, 1814.

We have great satisfaction in announcing the auspicious commencement of the operations of the army assembled under Colonel Ochterlony on the Northern Frontier. The important Fort of Nallaghur, stated in His Excellency the Commander in Chief's despatch of the 9th instant, to be "the key to the principal passes leading to Umeer Singh Thappa's position at Irkih near the Sutledge," has fallen with very little loss on our part. Colonel Ochterlony after leaving Plapea marched to Piujru Valley, on the table land commanding which Nalagur is situated. On the 2d instant, after reconnoitring, he took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of the Fort, which he completely invested. Next day the batteries were constructed, and on the 4th, the guns began to play. On the following morning, the breach was declared to be practicable, and preparations for entering it by assault were making, when a flag of truce was displayed, and the besieged about mid-day, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the British arms.—We trust, we shall soon be enabled to announce the official accounts of this gratifying intelligence. The fort, although of no great extent, was garrisoned by 100 men. It was of such difficult access as to afford matter of surprise, that 18 pounders could have been dragged over such a surface.—Our loss consists in one Serjeant and one private of Pioneers killed, and a very few Sepoys wounded.

Since our last regular publication, the dispatch containing the particulars of the unsuccessful attack on Nalapanee has been laid before the publick, and it may perhaps be deemed needless and illjudged, again to revert to a painful and distressing subject. But it appears to us, that too much cannot be said in commemoration of the noble conduct of those gallant officers, who on that occasion, shared the melancholy fate of their lamented leader. Besides, there is a kind of mournful satisfaction in dwelling on the last eventful moments of a hero's life; and in observing them, the mind eagerly grasps at such minute circumstances, as it would at every other time reject as trifling and unworthy of record. The private accounts forwarded by officers, who were engaged during the whole period of the storm, are invariably calculated to increase our admiration of General Gillespie's conduct. Having formed dispositions, which, excepting for unforeseen difficulties, must have insured success, he, during the whole contest, afforded a bright example of that courage tempered with prudence, that self-possession, and power of immediately perceiving what was required by the exigency of the moment, which are especially the attributes of a noble Commander. About 7 A. M. the signal was fired from the batteries, and repeated from the camp. These were not heard by the three last columns, which it is rumoured, were led astray by the ignorance of their guides, and entangled in the windings of the woody mountains. About nine o'clock, the first column under Colonel Carpenter, supported by the reserve under Major Ludlow, advanced to the attack; moving directly towards the wicket. This is represented to have been a stile with bars across, and to have been guarded by a well served gun. In front of it, on each side, were rows of palisades, stretching out nearly forty yards, and leaving only a narrow passage to the gate, and that enfiladed by the gun.—At the first discharge of this gun, seven men were killed and eleven wounded. A very destructive fire was mean while kept up from the walls of the fort; the difficulties of the stockading could not be conquered; and it was therefore determined, that the column should divide to right and left, and try to gain the wicket, without being exposed within the range of the gun. Part of the troops succeeded in overcoming the stockading, and in getting up to the wall: they were, however so few in number to gain their object, and the whole body at length fell back, and took up a strong position about thirty yards distant from the wall. It was now, that General Gillespie perceiving the critical state of the undertaking, adopted a resolution, which although not warranted in common conjunctures, was perhaps indispensably necessary during the existing posture of the attack. He determined to lead the assailants; and accordingly, about half after ten o'clock, put himself at the head of 3 Companies of the 53d Regiment and two guns, and marched to reinforce the 1st column and the reserve. Encouraged by his cheering example, the troops again moved onwards, and succeeded in passing the stockades. Exposed however to a very galling fire, and unable, from the defective state of the ladders, to scale the walls, they had not overcome every difficulty, when that fatal event happened, which ruined all hope of success. General Gillespie, while waving his sword and encouraging his soldiers, was shot through the heart, and instantly dropped. Intimation of this lamentable occurrence was communicated to the next senior officer Colonel Carpenter, who judging all expectation of carrying the place now at an end, ordered the retreat to be sounded. Lieutenant O'Hara was killed close to the General. The body of General Gillespie has been removed to Meerut, for the purpose of being interred. Immediately after the retreat, the troops took up their old position, about two miles from the fort, in which they remained at the date of our last accounts, the 5th instant. Captain Byers, Royal Artillery, and late Aide-de-Camp to the lamented General proceeded on the 1st instant to head-quarters, at which he arrived on the 11th. We are given to understand, that he has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Calcutta Gazette.

Private letters from Lucknow announce, that the Right Honorable the Governor General finally departed from that city on the 11th instant. It was expected, that the party would reach Bareilly in nine or ten days. It would however halt one day at Seetapore, in order to allow His Lordship to review the 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Burrell. The advices of our native correspondents are not of so late a date, but may yet not be altogether uninteresting, as they succinctly relate the exhibitions given in honour of the Earl of Moira, during the remainder of his stay, by His Highness the Nawab; and mention the entertainments given in return by His Lordship. On the 31st ultimo, His Lordship reviewed the troops cantoned near Lucknow; the Nawab was present, and afterwards breakfasted with the Governor General and a party, consisting of seventy-five gentlemen. On the 2d instant, the Nawab was magnificently entertained by His Excellency the Governor General, and after partaking of a sumptuous dinner, the company retired to a pavilion, where they witnessed a brilliant display of fireworks, the pleasing effect of which was increased by the splendour diffused by a profusion of lights, and by the melodious notes of many accomplished singing girls. The Nawab did not depart until midnight. On the 5th instant, a tyger and buffalo fight took place in presence of the Governor General. We expect the particulars of the contest next week.

Letters from Dinapore, of the 15th Instant, announce that great preparations were making for the speedy departure of General Marley's division of the army towards the frontier. A Brigade, to be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dick, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, had been composed of H. M. 24th Regiment of Foot, the 25th Native Infantry, the Ramgur Battalion, &c. It was supposed, that another Brigade would be made up of the 15th Regiment N. I. 8th Regiment N. I. and other details, and placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, of H. M. 24th. On the 16th, Captain E. Roughsedge, with the Ramgur Battalion, moved towards the foot of the Hills; and would be followed by the main body of the division in a very few days.

The force which lately assembled at Benares under Major General Wood, marched on the 3d instant towards the enemy's country. This division, we believe, consists of H. M. 17th Regiment of Foot; the 2d Battalion 17th N. I. 4 Companies of the 12th N. I. a squadron, and the Gallopers of the 8th Native Cavalry, a Company of Artillery under Captain McDowall, and a Company of Pioneers under Captain Faithful. It is supposed, that they have orders to penetrate to the city of Goorkha, a populous place lying to the North East of Khatmandoo.

NOVEMBER 25th.

At a late hour on Wednesday night an express reached town, announcing the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival at Saugor on Tuesday evening, of the undermentioned Indiamen, viz.

Warren Hastings, Capt. T. Larkins,
Phœnix, Captain J. Pike,
Larkins, Captain T. Dumbleton,
Coldstream, Captain J. P. Maunsell:

which ships left England on the 8th of June last, in company with the *Lord Castlereagh*, *Lady Carrington* and *Ann*, from whom they parted company off the Cape.

It will be gratifying enough, to the commercial part of our readers in particular, to learn, that a large remittance in specie is now on its way to the Presidency, from the upper provinces:—the sum is estimated at upwards of thirty lacs of rupees, and said to be a part of the subsidy from the Nawab Vizier.—This, with the large remittances expected from China in the course of next month, with the discharge of a proportion of the late six per cent. loan on the 2d and 9th of February next, will greatly alleviate the pecuniary distress, that has prevailed in Calcutta for so many months.

The entertainment to be given by the inhabitants of Calcutta, to Sir George and Lady Nugent, previous to their embarkation for Europe, as noticed in the last Post, is to take place at Moore's Rooms on the 15th of the ensuing month.—The following gentlemen, it appears, have been elected to conduct the ceremonies.

John Hall, Esq. *President.*
Colonel Crawford,
Major Wood,
Captain M. Browne,
Charles D'Oyly, Esq.
Honorable C. Lindsay,
James Atkinson, Esq.

At 6 P. M. yesterday 24th November Mr. Barber, Purser of the H. C. extra ship *Larkins*, landed at the Bankshall, with a box packet, and some loose parcels, by that ship.

We are now enabled to sumit a correct list of the fleet,—The fleet put into Madeira, where they were detained a fortnight, during which time the *Countess of Loudoun* and *Mornington* arrived at the Island, from England, the 20th of June.

H. C. Regular Ships.
FOR BENGAL.
Warren Hastings, Captain T. Larkins;
Phœnix, Captain J. Pyke,
Lady Castlereagh, Captain G. Simpson;
EXTRA SHIPS:
Larkins, Captain Dumbleton,
Coldstream, Captain Maunsell,
Ann, Captain Cameron,
Lady Carrington, Captain Beecher,
BOMBAY:
Tigris, Captain Macdougal,
Indus Captain Welsden.
Country Ships.
FOR BENGAL.
Countess of Harcourt,——
Lord Duncan, Captain Coxwell,
Kingsmill, Captain Castles,
BATAVIA:
Minstrel, Captain Havard,
Transport *Arniston*, with troops for the Cape, Ceylon and Botany Bay.

The *Countess of Hartcourt* quitted the convoy in bad weather, two days after their departure from Portsmouth.

His Majesty's ship *Cumberland* parted from the fleet on the 16th of Sept. with the intention of putting into the Cape, and at the same time the country ship *Mornington*, and free-traders *Lord Duncan* and *Kingsmill*, for this port, as also the *Minstrel*, for Batavia, separated.

The *Lady Carrington* parted on the 2d of October the *Lord Castlereagh* on the 8th of the same month, and the *Ann* two days afterwards.—The *Ludus* and *Tigris*, bound to Bombay, also separated on the 4th of September in Lat. 32, 46 S.—long. 10, 7 W.

The *Cumberland* left the fleet, and bore up for the Cape, on the 16th of September.—The country ships *Mornington*, *Lord Duncan*, *Kingsmill* and *Minstrel*, free-traders, the two former for this port, and the latter for Batavia, separated at the same time.

The following is a list of the Passengers.

Per H. C.'s Ship Phœnix.

Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Blair, Miss Rusel, Miss Goldie, Miss Hopkinson, and Major Blair:—Mr. L. Maniac, and Mr. Monkton, Writers;—Mr. Saunders, Mr. Grant, Mr. Manley, and Mr. Frazer, Surgeons;—Cornets C. Skinner, D. W. Mackenzie, A. J. Stammers, C. E. Ryecroft, and H. Parker, 8th Dragoons;—Lieut. Col. P. Nicholl, Ensigns Wm. Despard, and P. N. Anley, 17th Foot;—Ensigns Hilliard, and G. Hamilton, H. M.'s 53d Foot.

Per H. C.'s Extra Ship Larkins.

Mrs. Janet Wilhamina Robertson, Miss Jane Charlotte Robertson, Miss Annie Grant, Miss Sophia Steer, Major Thos. Robertson, Bengal Engineers;—Capt. H. M. Shearman, H. M.'s 86th Foot;—Lieut. Geo. Preston, 9th Native Infantry;—Mr. James Gilbert Gerard, Asistant Surgeon;—Mr. William Henry Abbot, Attorney, and Mr. John Kirkpatrick Gordon, Free-Mariner.

Per H. C.'s Extra Ship Ann.

Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Kier, and Capt. Dennison, (formerly commanding the Java, of this Port.

Per H. C.'s Extra Ship Lady Carrington.

Two Misses Beechers.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page)

Per Private ship Lord Duncan:

Mrs. Shepherd, and Major William Hamilton, 18th Native Infantry.

Per H. C.'s ship Warren Hastings:

The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Mrs. Middleton, Lady of ditto;—Misses Sharp, Grant, Robertson, Ferryman, Fitzgerald, Shepherd, Boileau, Mabert, and Patch;—The Revd. H. L. Loring, Arch Deacon; The Revd. James Bryce, D. D. Minister of the Scotch Church; Captain James Robinson, 11th Bengal infantry; Lieutenant H. M. Oakes, H. M. 22d Dragoons;—Messrs. Fraser, Thomas, and Biscoe, Writers;—Messrs. Charles Thomas and Hugh Thomson, Cadets.—Edward Gattie, Tippoo, Lodisa, and Betsey and child, nativs, returning to Calcutta.

Per H. C. ship Coldstream:

Benn Turner, Esq.; Mrs. Fannella Turner; Miss Fannella Turner; Miss Matilda Mecher Turner; Miss Turner; Major Thos. Featherstone, 1st Batt. 25th Regt. Bengal N. I.; Mrs. Featherston: Major James Wm. Pleydell, 1st Batt. 14th Regt. Bengal N. I. and Mr. George Jellicoe, free mariner.

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER, 1, 1814.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Edward Coxe, Commercial Resident at Ramnad.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, Deputy Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.

We regret to find accounts have reached Colombo, of acts of the most savage barbarity having been perpetrated in the capital of Candy, upon ten persons belonging to Districts under the protection of His Majesty's Government; seven of these unfortunate men, it appears, had died of their sufferings on the spot; and the remaining "three miserable and mutilated human beings had arrived at Colombo." The Proclamation issued by the Ceylon Government on this occasion will be found in another part of the paper; at the time it was issued, no explanation of this horrid transaction, it seems, had been received from Candy by the Government.

We understand His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and party, left Bangalore on the 15th instant on the way to Mysoor.

From the Ceylon Govt. Gazette.

NOVEMBER 9, 1814.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Lieutenant General Robert Brownigg, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies.

His Excellency the Governor having received with feelings of astonishment and abhorrence, accounts of a cruel severity, recently inflicted in the Capital of Kandy, upon ten Cingalese inhabitants of the Village Mahata in the Sinna Korle, who had entered the Province of the 7 Korles, in pursuit of their accustomed Traffic, seven having died of their sufferings on the spot, and three miserable mutilated human beings having arrived in the District of Colombo.—As no explanation of this transaction has yet been received, and as the safety and protection of all Subjects of the British Government are justly the primary object of its care; His Excellency considers it an indispensable duty in the first instance, thus publicly to notify to all the inhabitants of the British Possessions, the circumstances which have occurred, and to caution them in the strongest manner against incurring the dangers to which they are exposed by venturing within the limits of the Kandian territory—And whereas many subjects of the Kandian Government, are deterred by the fear of retaliation, from frequenting as usual the British Territories: it is hereby published and declared, that all peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of the Kandian Territory are at liberty to enter, reside and pursue their Commercial Occupations as heretofore, within any of the British Settlements in this Island, without any molestation whatsoever, and so long as they conduct themselves in obedience to the established Laws and Regulations, will enjoy that full security and protection for their Persons and Property, which the British Government equally extends to Foreigners and to its own native Subjects.

Given at Colombo this 9th day of Nov. 1814.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS

The Dutch Minister of Finance, in a speech lately delivered to the States General, gave the following account of the expenditure and income of the United Provinces:—

"For the current year, 1814, the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the State may be reckoned at 63,500,000 guilders. The revenue to meet this expenditure could not be estimated at more than 38,480,000 florins, thus leaving a deficit of 25,020,000 florins.

"This picture might at first sight seem very disheartening, but when more closely looked into would appear less alarming; for this deficit was caused by circumstances of such an extraordinary nature, as, by the blessing of Providence, were not again likely to occur.

"The expenditure of 63,500,000 florins migh be distributed under the following heads:

"1. For the income assigned by the Constitution to the Sovereign Prince and the Hereditary Prince, 1,600,000 f.

"2. For the Department of the General Secretary of State, including the expences of the meeting of the States General, and of the Council of State, 339,581 f.

"3 For the Home Department, including the expences of dykes, &c. (waterstaad), 7,189,230 f.

"4 For the Department of Finance, including the interest of the national debt, 22,500,000 f.

"5. For the Foreign Department, 891,000 f.

"6. For the Naval Department, 8,300,000 f.

"7. For the War Department, 23,658,054 f.

"8. For the Departments of Commerce and Colonies, 3,000,000 f.

"9. For extraordinary and unforeseen expences, 1,022,132 f."

The Finance Minister proceeds to assign the reasons why these charges are likely to be greater than may be expected in future.

"The public chests were carried off by the enemy as effectually as they could; the operation of all the taxes stood still for a while, and the loss upon indirect imposts could not be recovered; the war for a considerable time raged in our interior; the fortresses occupied by the French, with their environs, produced nothing to the Treasury; it required some months to reorganize the system of indirect taxation; and the produce of convoy duties and licenses only now become considerable from the revival of our commerce."

After observing that the two first branches of expenditure would remain the same in future, he proceeds to state, that "the expences of the maintenance and reparation of dykes &c. would probably be much diminished in future. The extreme neglect in which the late French Government had suffered these most essential establishments to remain, in order to save money for other objects, necessarily occasioned extraordinary wants this year; but the dykes, when once restored, will not cost more than usual for their maintenance.

"For the department of finance less would also be required in the ensuing year. On this point it would be sufficient to state, that the payment of the interest of the public debt was so much in arrear, that in this year it was necessary to provide for one and one-half year's interest. In future, however, the interest will be paid half yearly, and each year will be charged with its own burthen."

The Secretary then proceeds to state, that under the head of the foreign department less would be requisite in future, as the present year required an extraordinary expenditure in the establishment of foreign embassies.

"The expences of the naval department fixed at the moderate sum of 3,300,000 florins, are susceptible of little reduction; but it is by no means to be supposed that the very large sum of 23 millions for the war department will in future years remain a burthen on the finances of the country. The extraordinary circumstances in which the country was placed, have in fact occasioned this expenditure. When his Royal Highness entered on the Government, there was no army in the Netherlands; the magazines were emptied of all their stores, and it became necessary to supply by new purchases the numerous wants thus created.

"In the first place the army, which, besides the land militia, cannot be reckoned at less than 30,000 men and 4,000 horses, was to be wholly raised, and required an expenditure to effectuate its first levy, which will not be called for in future years. A second source of expenditure, to the amount of about four millions, consisted in the supplying of subsistence and other necessaries to the numerous corps of allied troops which passed through, or were stationed for months in our territory. This, however, is an expenditure not likely to recur in future years."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following Imperial Ukase, or Proclamation, was read at the General Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at Freemason Tavern, Great Queen-street, London, on Wednesday, May 4, 1814, by the Rev. Mr. Pinkerton, from Moscow, as evincing the lively interest which the Emperor Alexander takes in the cause of religion:—

(TRANSLATION.)

Beloved Subjects!—A year is elapsed since we were called upon to return thanks to God for delivering our realms from the hands of cruel and powerful enemies. Scarcely is the present year expired, and already our victorious banners are rested on the banks of the Rhine. Europe, which was armed against us, is now voluntarily marching with us! All the nations which lie between Russia and France follow our example; and having united their arms with our's, turn them against the oppressor of the nations. So great a change upon earth could only have been effected by the special power of God. The destiny of nations and states rises and falls by the power of his almighty arm. Who is powerful without him? Who is strong and stable, unless by his will? Let us turn to him with our whole heart and mind. Let us not be proud of our own deeds. Let us never imagine that we are more than weak mortals. What are we? So long as the hand of God is with us we are in possession of wisdom and might: but without him we are nothing. Let all the praise of man, therefore, be silenced before him. Let each of us present the sacrifice of praise to him to whom it is due. Our true glory and honour is humility before him. We are convinced that each of our faithful subjects always feels this, and especially after so much divine goodness has been poured out upon us. Animated, therefore, by these sentiments of humility and zeal, we ordain, on the present occasion, that throughout our whole empire every temple of God be opened; that in every church solemn thanksgivings be presented on bended knees, to the Maker and Disposer of all things; and that all present tears of the warmest gratitude to him for the unspeakable mercy shown us. By the power of his almighty arm he hath drawn us out of great deeps, and placed us on the pinnacle of glory.—What shall we render unto him but tears of gratitude and joy!

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Given at the Head quarters, Carlsruhe, Dec. 6. (O. S.) 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine, for May.

ACCOUNT *of a* FEMALE *found on the* HIGH MOUNTAINS *of the* CANTON *of* VIEDESSOS. *

At some leagues from the hamlet of Suc, at the foot of mount Calm, which has an elevation of more than 3000 yards, and bears on its front eternal ice and snow, a dark and silent valley presents one of those scenes which arrest and strike the mind of the observer in the vast amphitheatre of the Pyrenees. Numerous waterfalls, discharged from a lake on the heights, hurry down the side of the mountain, and are precipitated, in murmuring cataracts, into the midst of this dreadful chaos. A scanty vegetation, which marks the traces of their uncertain course, is the only mark of vegetable life which nature has suffered to exist within these bounds which she appears to have configned to eternal sterility.

Some intrepid hunters having extended their search even into this formidable enclosure, were seized with astonishment on seeing, on an opposite cliff, a female figure entirely naked. This female appeared tall, her complexion was dark; a long head of hair, her only covering, was scattered over her shoulders; she stood erect on a jutting rock, which seemed suspended on precipices, the immense height of which this rock surmounted.

The hunters ran towards her; but seeing them the female took to flight, setting up at the same time the most frightful cries. Carried away by her terrors, she hurried on the declivity of the mountain, and soon escaped from the pursuit of the hunters, who would not venture on the dangers which that unsteady and almost perpendicular route presented to their sight.—The news of this wonderful discovery was carried to the hamlet of Suc. On the morrow, in the morning, a great number of shepherds advanced to the mountain, and concealing themselves behind the rocks waited for the woman, and coming upon her by surprise, they seized her person. Clothes were immediately presented to her, which she rejected, and even tore with the greatest violence; it was not until they had succeeded in tying her hands that they could accomplish the clothing of her. She was conducted to the hamlet. This female seeing herself clothed with garments hateful to her, and forced from her dark recess, the gloomy melancholy of which seemed to give her pleasure; was seized with the most outrageous madness; her eyes, sparkling with fire, appeared to start from their orbits; her struggles became strong and convulsive; finally, she broke silence for the purpose of discharging, against those who surrounded her, threats pronounced with a strong voice, and in the supernatural tone of inspiration and enthusiasm.

When she arrived at the parsonage of Suc her fury still continued. The Curé, who is a clergyman much beloved, sweet, and persuasive presented himself to her, offering her the words of peace and consolation. At once, by one of those quick transitions so common in disorders of the mind, the sinking of melancholy succeeded the explosion of frenzy.

Her countenance became fixed and silent; she spoke no longer, nor did she appear to see or hear any thing; one thought alone, which absorbed all her attention, made her indifferent to every surrounding object. That thought must of course be of a most sorrowful nature; involuntary tears and sighs, escaping from her oppressed heart, betrayed her anguish. At length she stooped, and fixed her looks, which for some time had been wandering, steadily on her garments; her limbs quiver, she falls on her knees, and in a voice interrupted with sighs, exclaims, "Good God; what will my unfortunate husband say?"

These words were followed by secret prayers, and by a long reverie. The tears, which she shed in abundance, gave her some relief; she became more calm, but remained indifferent to every thing. Victuals were offered to no purpose; questions repeated without receiving any answer; it might be said that she was seized with an absolute insensibility.

She spoke in the French language alone; her accent was pure; the manner in which she expressed herself during the access of her frenzy announced that her mind had been cultivated; her figure, though lank and lived, appeared to have been once handsome, and still bore the impression of a noble rank, and of dignity.

It was by no means difficult to the good pastor to perceive that this woman was a stranger; that she did not belong to the class of common people; and that the melancholy in which she was sunk originated from no other cause than the weight of misfortunes. He conceived for the unfortunate woman the most lively interest, & lavished on her the most affectionate caresses which he had the misfortune to see that she rejected. Having placed her in the chamber where she was to repose for the night, he took the necessary precautions to prevent her escape. Those precautions were insufficient; on the morrow she had disappeared; the clothes which she wore were found not far from the place, torn to tatters.

She re-appeared some days afterwards on the summit of a rock, hitherto supposed inaccessible, except to eagles and to the chamois. Attempts to take her once more were multiplied, but were constantly unsuccesful; it was useless also to endeavour to discover her name and her country.

It was however generally believed, and some expressions which had escaped from the unfortunate woman strengthened that opinion, that she had married a Frenchman, whom revolutionary events had driven into Spain; she followed him into his exile;—that this couple having determined to return to their native country, arrived at the foot of the Pyrenees, where, they met with those dangers which they were endeavouring to shun. Robbers attacked them—plundered them of every thing, to their very garments, and even raised their murderous hands against the husband's life. He perished; the unfortunate wife being obliged to witness the horror of that bloody scene, lost her reason which took under the weight of her affliction; she penetrated beyond Port Aurat, wandering through the savage summit of the Pyrenees, and with a heart broken, and a brain disordered, arrived at that formidable enclosure whose imposing aspect stopt the wanderer's course. Entertained in these places with the most sorrowful images, she was stopped there by that conformity she discovered between the disorder of nature in that spot, and that of her own soul; there she resolved to consign herself without reserve to inconsolable affliction, to suffer and to die alone and unknown in the bosom of nature, in the midst of that gloomy, the awful furniture of which nature displays in those places.

She was sometimes observed to tear up the wild plants, to plunge into the lake, or descend into the torrent, to seize the fish; but for the most part, she was seen in the attitude of reflection and of grief, and resembling a statue as immoveable as the rock upon which she stood.

The winter, nevertheless, was approaching; the snow which occupied the summits of the mountains was progressively advancing, and forcing into shelter the flocks and the shepherds; the heights were abandoned. The inhabitants and the pastors deplore the loss of the unfortunate unknown—"Ah! without doubt," say they, "she will be torn in pieces and devoured by beasts of prey; or if she could escape their murderous teeth, her frozen body, after yielding to the horrors of hunger, or the keen arrows of pinching cold, is buried under heaps of snow."

What was their astonishment when they saw her again on the return of the five season, still naked, running along the accustomed heights! They looked upon this species of reinterrection as a prodigy, the mystery of which they could not explain, and which they were eager to publish to the neighbouring districts.

M. Vorgies, justice of the peace at Viedessos, was informed of it: this magistrate proceeded to the place. Though his care the unfortunate woman was again caught. He caused her to be clothed; he endeavoured to gain her confidence; made her take some crude undressed victual; and endeavoured to draw from her the secret of her misfortunes. For a long time she opposed the most obstinate silence to those questions he put to her in the softest but most earnest manner; at length, when he asked her how it happened that the bears did not devour her; "The bears?" she replied; "they are my best friends—they keep me warm."

The bear of the Pyrenees is of a gentle nature—he spares the weak, and is terrible only to those who dare to provoke him. He retires at the approach of winter into a cavern, and passes some months buried in a kind of lethargic slumber.

Might it not be possible that this woman, impelled by cold to enter into that frightful habitation, kept herself warm during the rigour of winter by participating in the beds of the bears, which she, to all appearance, never quitted, but for the purpose of catching fish in the torrents, or gathering the fruit of the pine-tree in the neighbouring forest?

Nevertheless, torments still more piercing than any she had yet endured were reserved for this unfortunate female. She was conducted to Foix, that she might enjoy in that place such assistance as the public compassion might supply. It is very possible that if she had been placed in a situation suitably chosen, and entrusted to the care of a person of feeling and good sence the gloomy vapours of melancholy which obscured her reason might have been dissipated.

But this unfortunate creature was pursued by her sad destiny. At first she was despised in the hospital, from which she was after a few days withdrawn, on the pretence that she disturbed the order of the place, and was conducted to an old strong castle, which at present is used as a prison. This habitation, built on an enormous rock, detached from the other mountains, and which, rising rapidly from the bottom of a valley, elevated three large Gothic towers to an immense height, is well adapted to excite ideas of fright and terror. As soon as the wretched creature saw herself shut up in this place, dark despair took possession of her; the accesses of her madness returned again, and she never ceased to make the walls of her prison re-echo her miserable lamentations.

A hard hearted jailor, upon whom the unfortunate had no stronger claim of right than the criminal, for the purpose of getting rid of the uneasiness which her cries excited, conceived and executed the project of causing her to descend into another prison, humid and dark, formed by an excavation in the rock directly under one of the towers before-mentioned. He placed some water and coarse food before her, and no longer concerned himself about paying her any attention.

Returning, after some days, to her prison, or (to speak more correctly) to that fosse where he had the barbarity to bury her alive—her, whose misfortunes the beasts, more compassionate perhaps than he, had respected—he found her lifeless.

Such was the tragical end of this unhappy female. We know in part only the long affliction which she underwent; but the tomb still conceals the secret of her name and birth, and the mournful cause of that deep and obstinate chagrin, the violent concussions of which overturned her reason.

* Translated from the Journal De l'Empire of the 17th of January, 1814.

THE QUEENS DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty having about two months ago signified her intention to hold several Drawing-rooms this season, orders were given for fitting up and ornamenting the State-rooms in St. James's Palace, which were preserved entire at the time of the fire, but which were getting into decay and stood in need of repair. A new throne, new hangings &c. were ordered; but with all the exertion that could be used, it was found that the rooms could not be completed in due time. The Queen therefore determined to hold her Drawing-rooms at her own palace, and accordingly orders were given to fit up certain rooms, and new furnish them in a style of splendour befitting the British Court. For this purpose Her Majesty's upholsterers have been obliged to use

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such very great exertions, that a sufficient quantity of crimson velved and silk not being to be procured, those two articles for the purpose have been actually wove from the raw silk and made up into furniture within these six weeks. It is to be regretted, that the grand saloon at Buckingham-house, which is considered one of the finest room in England, could not have been appropriated for the public Drawing room, it being so extremely spacious, and, of course, more convenient for a large assembly: but we understand it would have been inconvenient to set it apart for the Drawing-room; and besides, the curtains with which it is hung being of white velvet, painted by the Princess Elizabeth twenty years since, Her Majesty disapproved of their being disturbed. The etiquette is, that where a Court is held, the ornaments and furniture should be of crimson velvet and silk. The saloon, however, which commands a fine view of St. James's Park, Westminster Abbey, and the Horse Guards, did not remain unoccupied. The company were conducted into it from the grand hall, previous to the opening of the Drawing Room, and afterwards promenaded in it. The effect produced by a room of this description, filled with elegantly dressed persons of both sexes, in the full costume of the court, is more easily conceived than described. The size of the saloon is about 50 feet by 40; it has eight oval mirrors, each measuring about 5 feet by 8: the sofas are white velvet, ornamented with crimson. The drawing-room adjoins the saloon; its walls are hung with rich crimson twilled silk, finished with a burnished gold moulding, with handsome carved ornaments at the corners. The window curtains are of crimson velvet, embellished with lace and fringe of a gold colour; the draperies are suspended from a cornice of burnished gold and crimson, supporting the Royal Arms, with a massy crown in the centre. A new state chair had also been provided for the occasion.

Her Majesty occasionally sat or leant against the chair, to rest from the fatigues of the day, occasioned by the number of hours she was engaged, and the crowded state of the rooms, which rendered it impossible for the Earl of Morton, and others of the Queen's attendants to conduct the presentations with the usual regularity. The room adjoining the drawing-room was also newly fitted up; it leads from Her Majesty's private apartments, and was set apart for the entré-room, where the Queen saw the branches of her family, the Foreigners of distinction, and all those who have the privilege of the entré. Upon this occasion they were particularly numerous.

The morning was rather inauspicious, and a continued slight rain fell till about three o'clock. Various parties of the Royal Horse Guards, the Life Guards, Light Horse, and the Foot Guards, were stationed in different parts of the park and streets, to enforce upon the carriages the observance of the regulations issued by the Board of Green Cloth. A guard of honour mounted on the occasion. The band of the Royal Horse Guards, with the silver drums presented them by the King from Hanover, were stationed on the lawn in front of the Palace. The exterior spectacle in St. James's Park, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable weather, was extremely brilliant. The detachments of horse and foot guards, the seemingly endless train of splendid equipages, the crowds of well dressed people who filled the malls, the firing of the guns in consequence of the signature of Peace, and the martial music which was heard at intervals, altogether produced a grand and imposing effect. We observed with satisfaction that the moment the assembled multitudes recognised Lords Hill and Beresford in their carriages proceeding to the Drawing-room, these distinguished Officers were greeted with loud and hearty cheers all the way to the gates of the palace. Their Lordships seemed duly sensible of this ebullition of popular feeling.

The Company began to arrive soon after twelve o'clock, and continued sitting down at both entrances, without intermission, till half past four; and they had not all left the Palace till half-past seven. They entered the grand hall from both avenues, proceeded up the staircase, which was temporally divided to the saloon, and from thence, entered the Drawing room. They retired through the japan room, and down the other separation of the spacious staircase. Those who had the privilege of the entré entered and returned by another staircase. The drawing room of yesterday was allowed to be one of the most splendid assemblages of rank and beauty ever collected at the British Court. The female dress was particularly splendid. The Princes Charlotte arrived a few minutes after one o'clock, accompanied by Miss Knight, in an elegant state carriage, & was received by the Duchess of Leeds, who had previously arrived. It was Her Royal Highness's first appearance at a public Drawing-room. At the close of the Drawing-room, on Her Royal Highness leaving the Palace, the Prince of Orange handed her to her carriage.

The Duchess of Oldenburg went in state with three of the Prince Regent's carriages accompanied by the Prince of Oldenburg, the Prince Gagarine, the Princess Volochowski, Madama Aladenski, General Turner, &c. Her Imperial Highness was escorted by a party of the Horse Guard. Exactly as the Duchess entered the door of the Palace, the first gun was discharged announcing the definitive treaty.

The Prince Regent went at three o'clock, accompanied by his court attendants, in four carriages, attended by Lord Botton, as Lord in Waiting, Sir W. Keppel, as Groom in Waiting, the Earl of Harrington (Gold Stick,) the Right Hon. John M'Mahon, Colonel Congreve, &c. His Royal Highness remained in the Palace till six o'clock. There were also present the Princesses Augusta and Mary, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Vice Chancellor, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Sheriff Marsh &c.

MADRID, MAY 16.

The King entered his capital the day before yesterday, amidst the acclamations of his people. Never did a Sovereign receive more affecting proofs of the attachment and fidelity of his subjects. From the Royal residence of Aranjez to Madrid, a distance of seven parish leagues, his carriage was drawn by the people, and he could not have come more rapidly, had he travelled with the best post horses. The line of road was covered with people from every part of the province. His Majesty traverled the whole city on foot. The joy of the people knew no bounds. All our calamities appeared to have been forgotten; a review of the six years just expired, shews that they have been great. A paternal administration, a general reconciliation, and oblivion to the past, may in time cure the deep wounds of the State.

Spain suffers an irreparable loss by the discredit thrown upon the enlightened men who were carried away by the enthusiasm of the Cortes, and upon those who served the cause of King Joseph. We find among these victims of circumstances every thing that can do honour to our nation by intelligence and talents for administration.

The King is wise and moderate from nature. The misfortunes which he has suffered cannot fail to strengthen his principles of indulgence, which he should combine with proper firmness. The effervescence is a little calmed by the presence of the King. The Duke of San Carlos is known for the nobleness of his character, and his wisdom. M. Macanaz has travelled a great deal. He bears a name celebrated in the modern history of Spain. His grandfather was highly esteemed in the Cabinet of Philip V. He died in exile, a victim to his opinions, which did honour in his age. His grandson will not be less enlightened. He will not betray the name which he bears.

Our republican journals have ceased to appear. Their Editors were personally involved in the party of the Cortes. They were arrested with the Deputies, but the King will not fail to avail himself of this salutary reserve, when it is well directed. He has himself acknowledged that the state of civilization in Europe rejects despotism. The throne itself is not firmly established, but when it is sustained by the sincere good will of men who love the King from sentiment, and the Monarchy from principle. In this double relation no Sovereign is more worthy of our love, and no nation more attached to its monarchical forms than our. Here, as in France, the family of the Bourbons is peculiarly distinguished for the mildness and spirit of justice, which none refuse to ascribe to the five Kings with whom it has furnished us since the grandson of Louis XIV.

Our correspondence is established on all points. We receive daily letters from France, and our's reach their destination with the same precision. Our merchants have resumed their dealings with yours, as if the peace were definitively signed. I not this miraculous peace already written in our hearts? The Plenipotentiaries will have only to give diplomatic forms to be Treaty, which all nations seem to have tacitly made on learning the entrance of the Allies into Paris, and the manner in which they were received.

MAY 17.

The arrests continue, but only as a measure of safety. It is not to be presumed that we should have to dread an excessive rigour. This happy revolution is so complete, that if it were to cost the life of a single individual, it would be a life thrown away. The two Members of the Regency, Agar and Cisear, have been sent to the castles allotted for the confinement of state prisoners. We know that they are treated mildly. They will shortly have liberty to walk about the court-yards of the fortresses, the Governors or superior officers of which are incapable of insulting misfortune. Our exiled Prelates are recalled. It is necessary that they should preach, the example of forbearance, and oblivion of private resentment. We are encouraged in this hope by the circumstance, that in this country the Ecclesiastical Dignities have been always conferred upon persons remarkable for all the virtues of their ministry.

We are assured that the Tribunal of the Inquisition is re-established by a decree of his Catholic Majesty. This tribunal, before the revolution, had ceased to be formidable. It had followed the march of the human mind in the 13th century. The King is too generally beloved to wish to keep a check upon consciences. The Governor of Cadiz, appointed by the Regency, has been arrested, and replaced by M. de Vida Vicencio, sent by the King.

LIEGE MAY 25.

We have received the most positive information, that the supreme departments of the high Allied Powers for the re conquered countries on the left bank of the Rhine and Belgium, has assigned to General Baron de Vincent only six out of the nine department composing the ancient Government General of the Austrian Netherlands.

The present Government General consists of the departments of the Dyle, the Lys, the Scheldt, Jemappe, the Deux Nethes, and the department of the Sambre and Meuse, the first five of which are under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Justice at Bruxelles. The edicts and proclamation, which made mention of the country of Liege as belonging to the government of the Baron de Vincent, relate only to that part of Liege which, at the time of the territorial division into Departments, was incorporated with the Department of the Sambre and Meuse.

ROME, MAY 15.

M. Rivarola, the apostolic delegate, has issued a proclamation, in which he says, that "his Holiness desirous of signalizing his happy return to the exercise of sovereignty in his capital and ancient states, by great benefits, abolishes:—

1st. The Code Napoleon and that of Commerce, the Penal Code and that of the form of Process, and restores the civil and criminal Code, such as it existed at the cessation of the political government.

2d. The present civil and criminal judges are to be replaced by Italian magistrates.

3d. The Civil State, as it is called, is suppressed. In consequence all the books, papers, and writings belonging to the parishes, to be restored to them.

4th The duties and taxes on registry, stamps, and lands, are likewise abolished. All funds, rents, rights, of whatever kind to whatever corporation they may belong, shall be placed under the administration of a Special Commission formed of Ecclesiastics under our supreme superintendance.

5th. This Special Commission, even previously to the examination of the respective & legitimate rights, will restore, without loss of time, the unalienated and yet existing property to the episcopal revenues the chapters, parishes, and religious establishments.

6th. The same Commission is directed to cause the regulars of either sex to be paid, in the course of May, two months pension and shall moreover provide for the service of all the churches, previously superintended in this particular by what was called the Commission of Churches, which by the present disposition is dissolved and abolished.

7th This measure of paying two months pension sufficiently evences the firm determination of his Holiness, which he condescends to express to us personally, that none of the regulars of either sex do at this time unite in societies or resume the former religious. The Holy Father intends on his return to take into consideration an object of such great importance, in all its bearings, to the Cause of Jesus Christ and to the public edification.

[The other articles relate to the re-establishment of certain ancient imposts; the suppression of titles conferred in the late Government; the prohibition of all those who are not obliged by sacred canons to wear the ecclesiastical habit; and lastly, the conservation of the local privileges of the powers accredited to the Holy See.]

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